L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	8511	(video image frame) same (moving motion) same filter$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2003/08/21 17:27
2	1210	((video image frame) same (moving motion) same filter$4) same (cod$4 decod$4)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2003/08/21 17:28
3	339	(((video image frame) same (moving motion) same filter$4) same (cod$4 decod$4)) same (adjust$4 variable flex$4 controlable adapt$4 harmoni$4)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2003/08/21 17:29
4	19	((((video image frame) same (moving motion) same filter$4) same (cod$4 decod$4)) same (adjust$4 variable flex$4 controlable adapt$4 harmoni$4)) same threshold$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2003/08/21 17:29

Detailed Description Text - DETX (5):

The **video** rendering device 66 interprets the **motion** vector based de-interlacing data 64 and subsequently applies an **adaptive motion filtering** algorithm to the **decoded** blocks of picture data 62 containing **motion**, for display on the progressive display device 58. The **decoded** blocks of picture data 62 having no **motion** above a predetermined **threshold** are de-interlaced using a different de-interlacing method than block of data determined to have **motion**. A block of data may be determined to not have **motion** if it can not be determined that there was **motion** above the **threshold**. Although it is preferred that the data stream **decoder** 60 extracts the compression **motion** vector data and generates the **decoding motion** vector based de-interlacing data 64, it will be recognized by those having ordinary skill in the art, that the **video** rendering device 66 can be suitably modified to carry out the determination and generation (or any part thereof) of the **decoding motion** vector based de-interlacing data 64. Also, the **decoder** can be suitably modified to perform the **adaptive motion filtering** on a block of data basis and transfer the information to the **video** rendering device

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020110197 A1

TITLE: Methods and apparatus for representing different portions of an image at different resolutions

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Detail Description Paragraph - DETX (22):

[0062] The reduced resolution **decoder** 1000 includes an optional preparser 112, a coded data buffer 112, a syntax parser and VLD circuit 120, an inverse quantization circuit 122, an inverse discrete cosine transform (IDCT) circuit 124, a downsampler 126, a summer 128, a switch 129, and a frame memory 114. In addition, the **decoder** 1000 includes an **artifact** detection and removal circuit 1037, a pair of **motion** compensated prediction modules 1035 which include controllable drift reduction **filters** 1006, a pair of analyze/extrapolate prediction circuits 1036 in addition to a select average predictions circuit 134 and a constant **image** region/horizontal & vertical edge detection circuit 1002.

rcuit
1002.

Detail Description Paragraph - DETX (27):

[0067] The **decoder** 1000 includes new and novel elements to detect the occurrence of prediction errors which occur in reduced resolution **decoders** and to reduce the effect of such errors. The new and novel circuitry of the **decoder** 1000 includes the constant **image** region/horizontal & vertical edge detection circuit 1002, the pair of analyze/extrapolate prediction modules 1036 which perform **motion** vector analysis, prediction analysis and selective extrapolation functions, the **artifact** detection and removal circuit 1037 and the controllable drift reduction **filters** 1006

: 9

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Detailed Description Text - DETX (37):
Information or video source providers often process **images or videos for compression, coding, filtering, noise** removal, and enhancement. This processing is often done as a pre-processing step before transmission or recording, and can be done "off-line." Noise is often introduced into a video because of, for example, imperfect initial signal generation, handling operations, and the storage medium itself. In one embodiment of the invention, the **motion** or displacement estimation method described above is used in an adaptive temporal **filtering** method to remove noise from a video. The pixel categories can also be used in an adaptive spatial **filtering** method

US-PAT-NO: 6072830

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6072830 A

TITLE: Method for generating a compressed video signal

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Detailed Description Text - DETX (87):

The present invention provides methods to enhance the **motion** estimation process by means of pre-filtering where the pre**-filtering is a variable filter whose strength** is set at the outset of a set of coded **images** to reduce the number of bits spent on **motion** estimation. For example, a temporal and/or spatial filter may be used before encoding an **image** to reduce the high frequency components from being interpreted as **motion** which would require more bits to encode. Typically two, one-dimensional filters are used--one in the horizontal direction and one in the vertical direction. Alternatively, other filters may be used, such as a two-dimensional filter, a median filter, or a temporal filter (a temporal filter would filter between two **image** planes--the

ween two **image** planes--the one to be encoded and the previous one). As a further alternative, a combination of these filters could also be used for pre-filtering. The **filter strength** is set at the outset of each **image** macro block depending upon how much **motion** is present in a given macroblock

US-PAT-NO: 6356592

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6356592 B1

TITLE: Moving image coding apparatus

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Brief Summary Text - BSTX (3):

In moving **image** compression coding, a moving **image** coding scheme based on a combination of **motion** compensation and orthogonal transformation is often used. **Image** data input to a coding apparatus contains high-frequency components due to noise. To prevent a deterioration in coding efficiency due to such high-frequency components, pre-processing is performed by using an intraframe filter. The above intraframe filter has the effect of removing high-frequency components that impair spatial correlation. The removal of such high-frequency components, however, leads to a decrease in resolution and a deterioration in **image** quality in a still area, in particular. A scheme for solving this problem is disclosed in, for example, Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 2-154588. In this scheme, the **filter strength** is

problem is disclosed in, for example, Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 2-154588. In this scheme, the **filter strength** is changed for the still and moving areas of a moving **image** such that a weak filter is used for the still area, and a strong filter is used for the moving area